



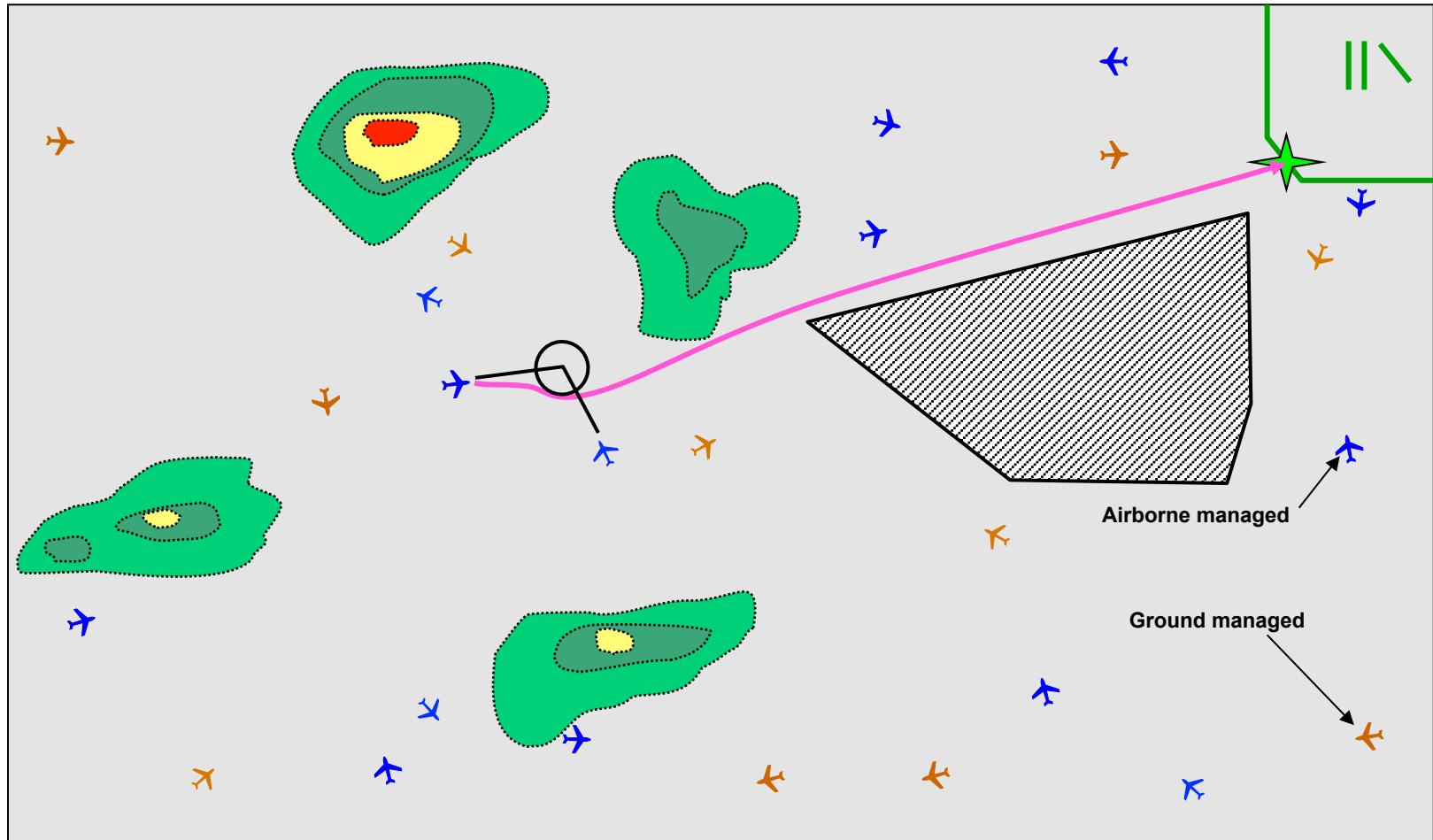
# Criteria Approach to Separation Assurance

Jeffrey Maddalon,  
Rick Butler, George Hagen, Cesar Muñoz, and  
Anthony Narkawicz

March 26<sup>th</sup>, 2015



# Self Separation Concept



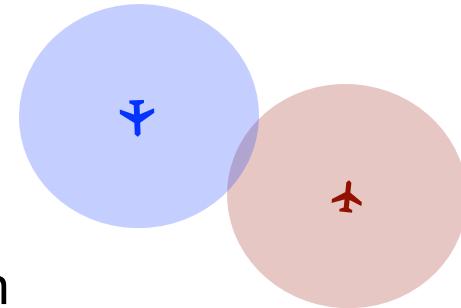


# Separation and Automation

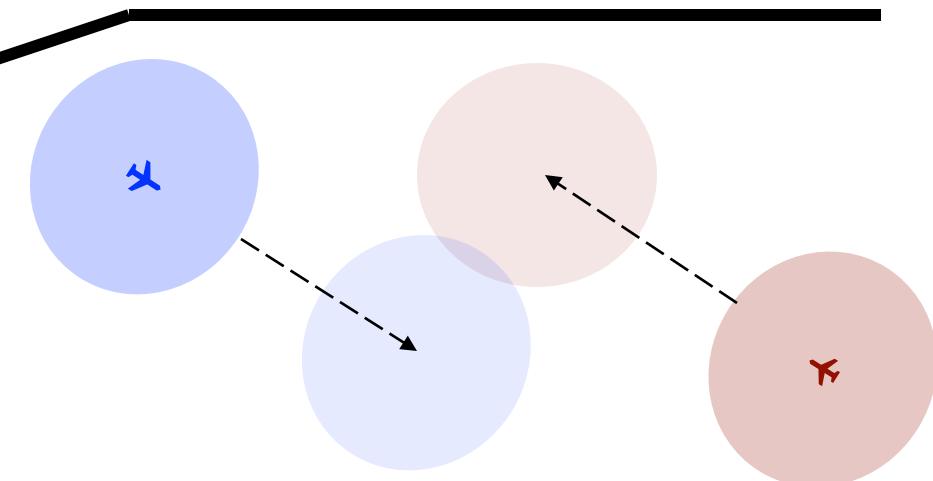
- Collision
    - Scrape paint
    - Avoid through pilot, controller, and TCAS
- 



- Loss of Separation
    - Separation standards are violated (5nmi, 1000ft)
    - Avoid through human and/or automation decisions
- 



- Conflict
    - Predicted loss of separation
- 

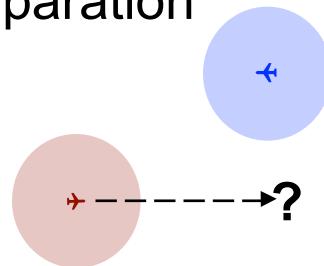




# Separation Algorithms

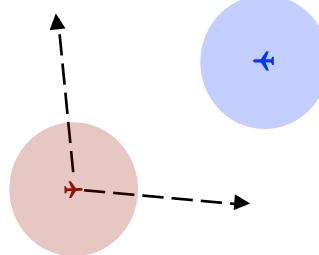
## Conflict Detection

- Detect future loss of separation



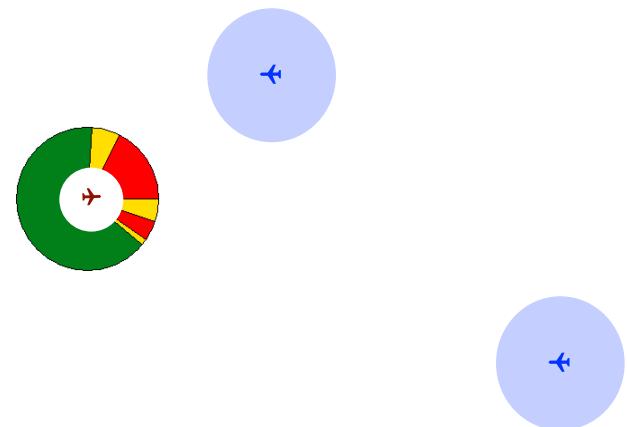
## Conflict Resolution

- Suggest maneuvers to avoid a conflict



## Conflict Prevention

- Provide conflict-free maneuvers

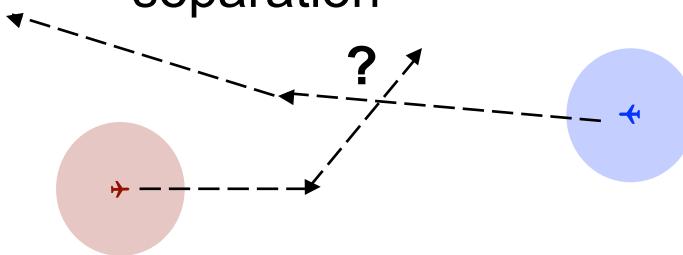




# Trajectory Algorithms

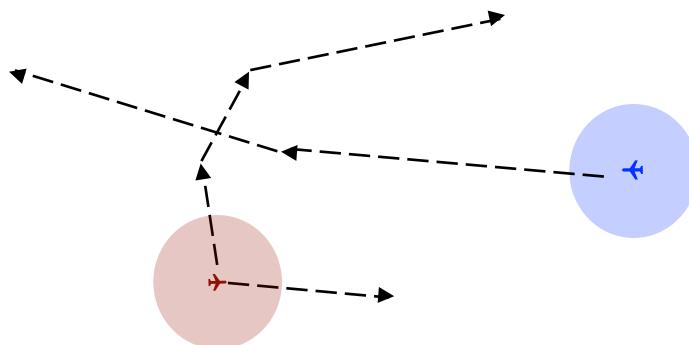
## Conflict Detection

- Detect future loss of separation



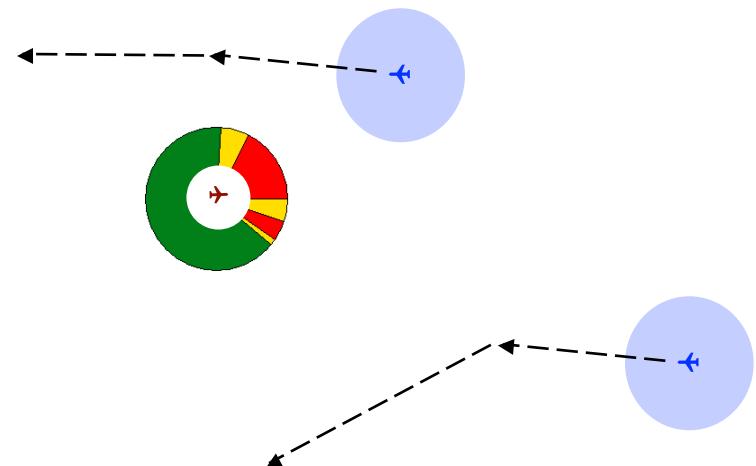
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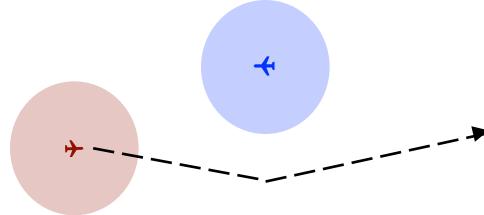




# Recovery Algorithms

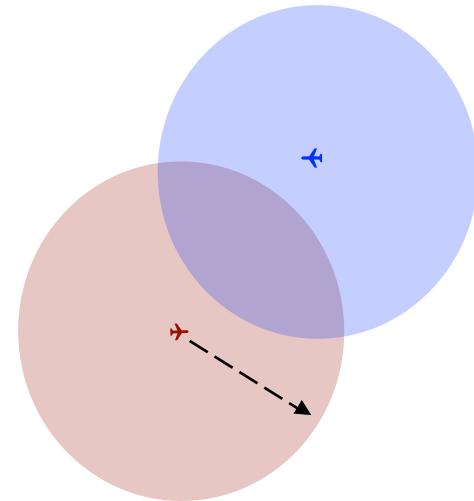
## Conflict Recovery

- Suggest maneuvers to regain desired path



## Loss of Separation Recovery

- For a variety of reasons separation may be lost
- Suggest a maneuver to regain separation





# Research Goal

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Develop a mathematical framework for the verification that such algorithms are correct (i.e., maintain safety properties)



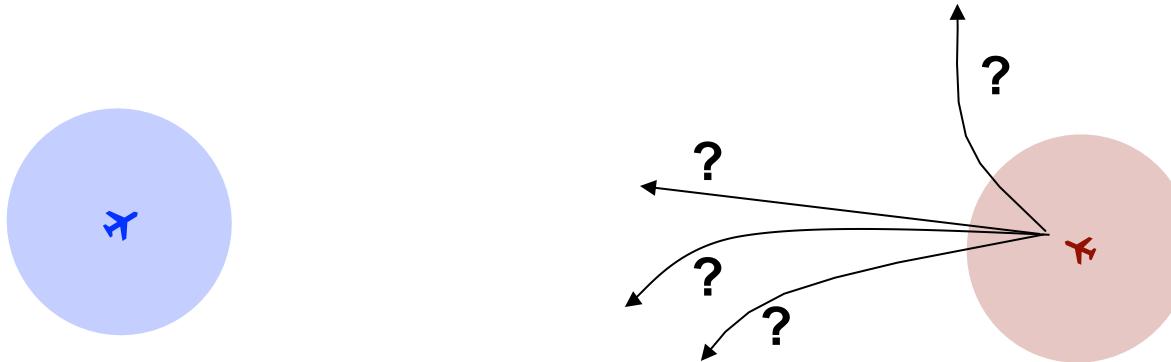
# Outline

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- Introduction
- Example: Resolution
- Criteria Approach to Coordination
- Using Criteria
- Criteria Details
- Summary



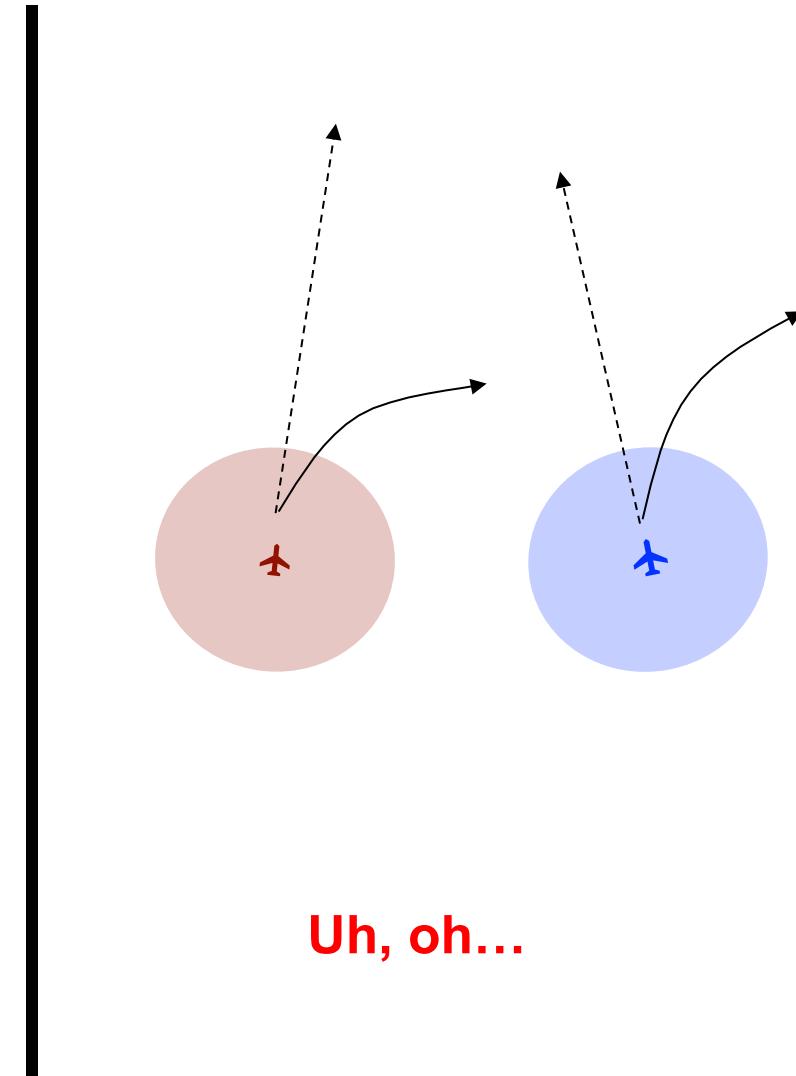
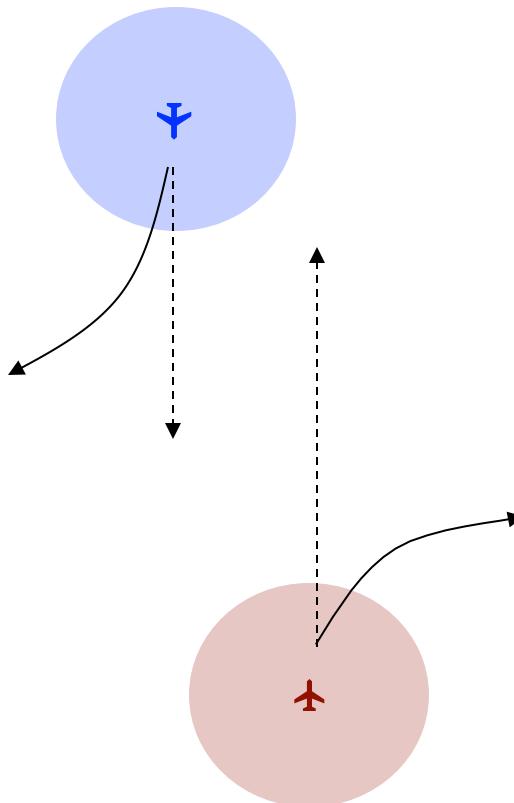
# Resolution



- Each aircraft determines its own set of maneuvers to avoid the other aircraft
  - Go right/left
  - Speed up/slow down
  - Go up/down
- Safety Properties
  - Independence: free of conflicts if one aircraft maneuvers
  - Coordination: free of conflicts if both aircraft maneuver
- Customer Desires
  - No specific communication between aircraft
  - No unfair rules: lower aircraft ID goes first, etc.



# Coordination Examples



Uh, oh...



# Coordination

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- Correctness
  - When both aircraft maneuver, is the combined maneuver safe?
  - Relies on “knowing” what the other aircraft is going to do
- How to achieve this knowledge?
  - Single algorithm
  - Multiple algorithms



# Single Algorithm

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- Single algorithm needs a single verification that the algorithm is coordinated with itself
  - For example, TCAS
- But this algorithm must
  - Accommodate aircraft with widely different performance envelopes
  - Have the entire fleet upgraded at one time
    - When new versions come out
  - Be used by everyone...
    - Competing airlines
    - Military traffic
    - International traffic



# Multiple Algorithms

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- Avoid the difficulties with a single algorithm
  - Multiple versions of TCAS are an example
- But multiple algorithms require
  - Each algorithm to be verified with every other algorithm
    - Costly NxN verification
  - This cost grows as new algorithms are added
    - and possibly exclude correct new algorithms



# Multiple Algorithms

- Avoid the difficulties with a single algorithm
  - Multiple versions of TCAS are an example
- But multiple algorithms require
  - Each algorithm to be verified with every other algorithm
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  - This cost grows as new algorithms are added
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We have developed an approach that allows **multiple algorithms** with a verification cost **close to a single algorithm**



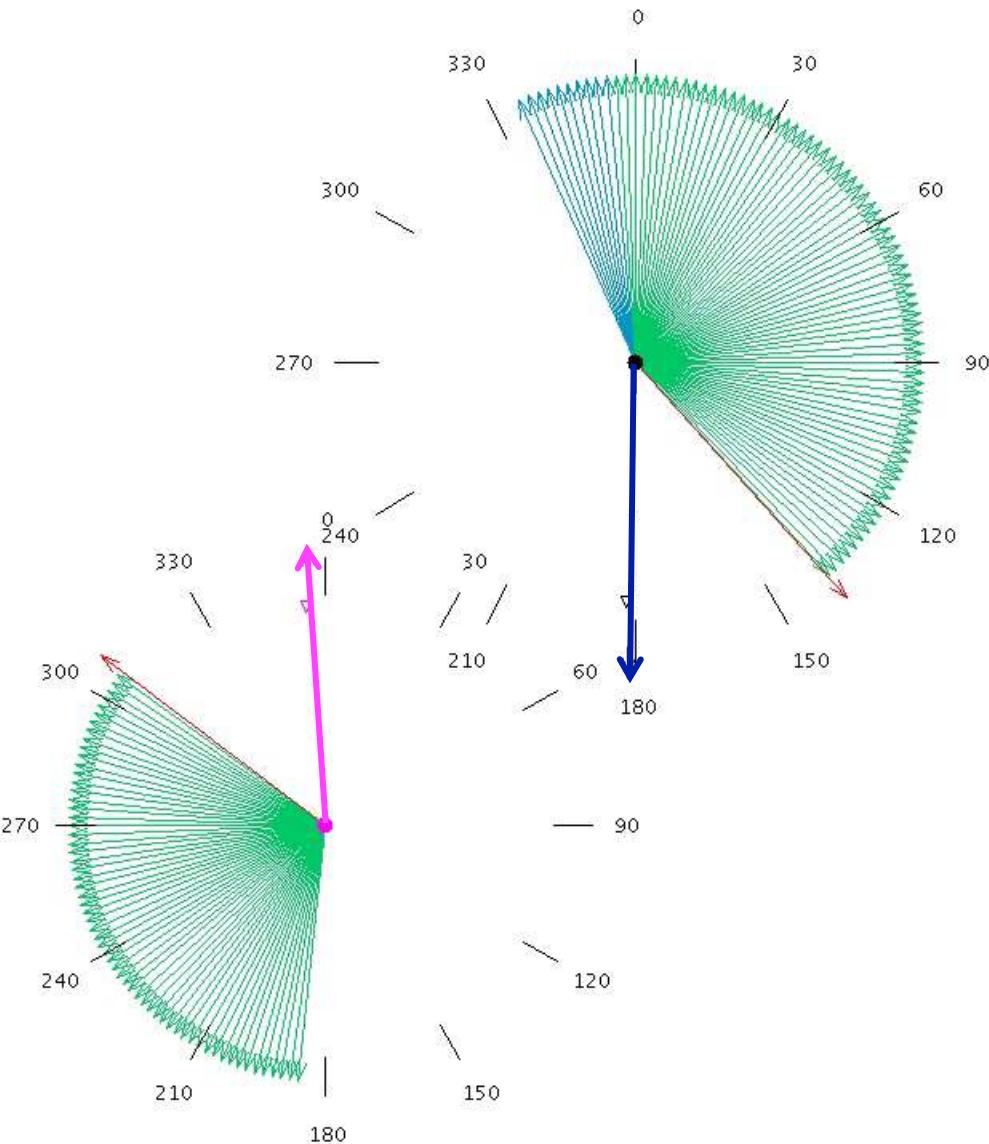
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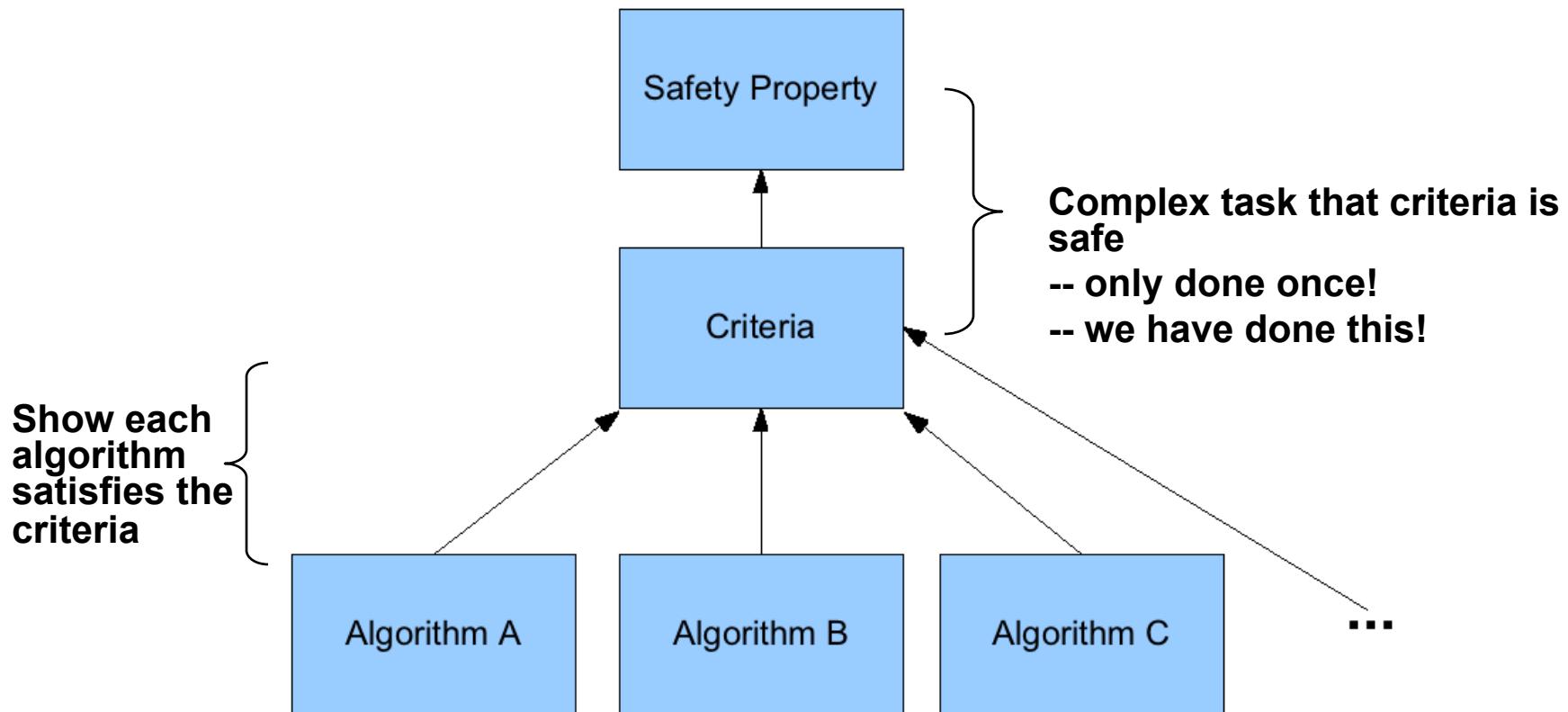
# What is Criteria?



- Criteria is a range of resolutions
  - Each aircraft chooses any resolution within the criteria
  - The joint maneuver is coordinated
- Criteria is simple so algorithms can be checked in a straight-forward way



# Multiple Algorithms





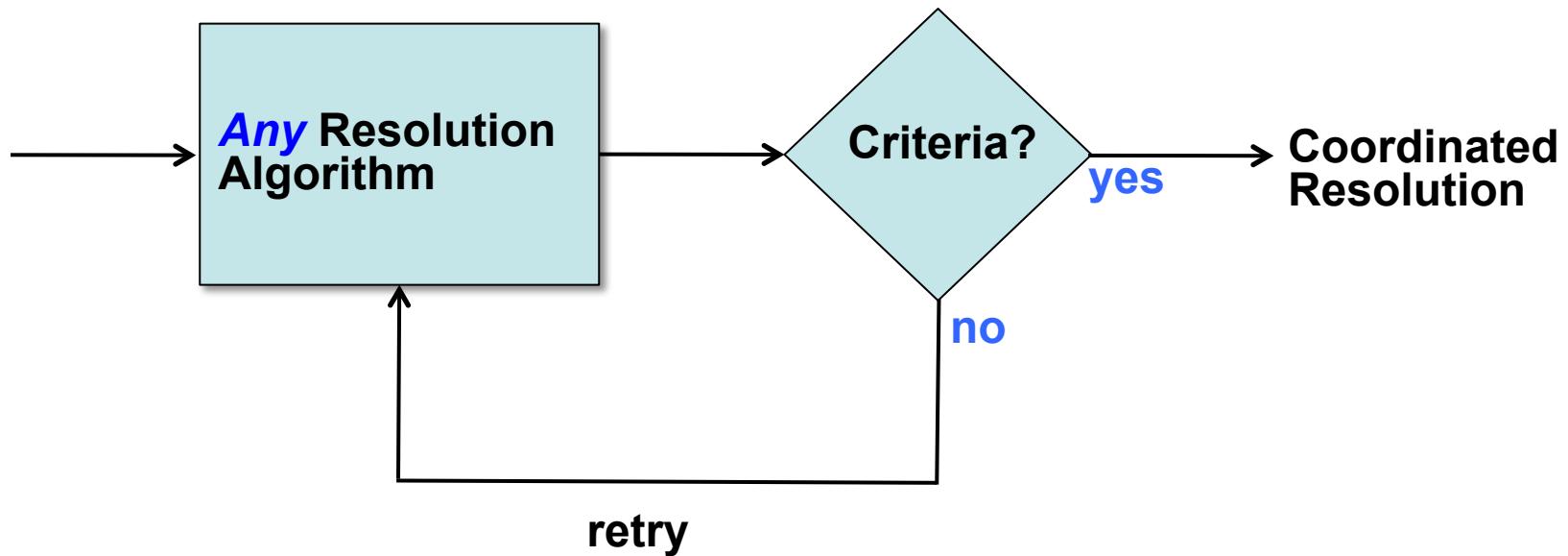
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# Criteria “Filtering”



Theunissen and Uijt de Haag, “Towards a seamless integration of awareness support and alerting systems: Why and how” 30<sup>th</sup> Digital Avionics Systems Conference (DASC), 2011



# Integrated Criteria

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- Alternately, one can check if an algorithm **inherently** satisfies the criteria
  - Perform a mathematical/software verification that resolutions **always** satisfy the criteria
  - We have done this for several algorithms
    - Anthony Narkawicz and César Muñoz. State-Based Implicit Coordination and Applications, NASA TP-2011-217067, March 2011.



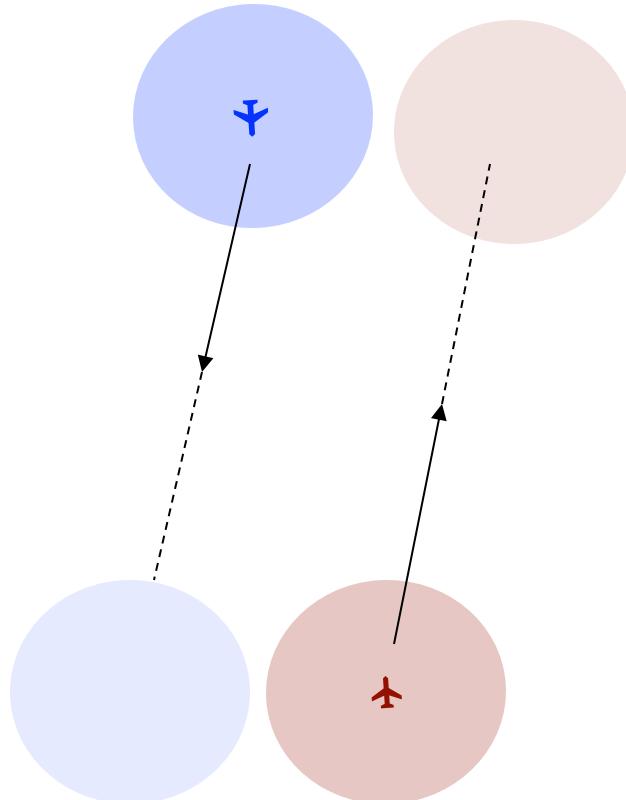
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- **Criteria Details**
- Summary

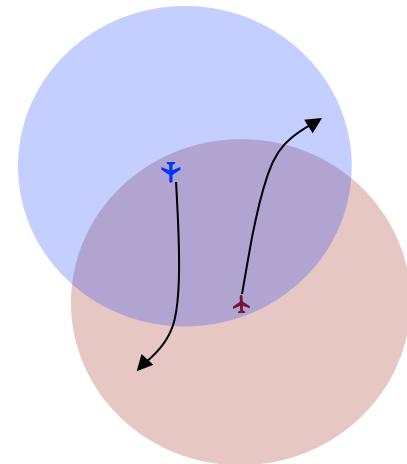


# What is Safe?



**Conflict-free**

For all  $t \geq 0$  :  $\|\mathbf{s} + t\mathbf{v}\| \geq D$



**In Loss of Separation**

$\|\mathbf{s} + \tau\mathbf{v}'\| > \|\mathbf{s} + \tau\mathbf{v}\|$ , where  $\tau$  is the time of closest approach



# Criteria

horizontal

in Conflict

$$(\mathbf{s} \cdot \mathbf{v}') \geq \epsilon R (\mathbf{s}^\perp \cdot \mathbf{v}')$$

vertical

$\Delta > 0$  AND  $t > 0$  AND  
 $\delta = 1$  AND  $s_z v_z \geq 0$

OR

$|s_z + tv_z| \geq H$  AND  
 $\delta |s_z + tv_z| v_z \leq 0$

in Loss of Separation

$$\begin{aligned} & (\mathbf{s} \cdot \mathbf{v}') > \mathbf{s} \cdot \mathbf{v} \text{ AND} \\ & (\mathbf{s} \cdot \mathbf{v}') \geq \|\mathbf{s}\| \frac{(D - \|\mathbf{s}\|)}{T_h} \end{aligned}$$

$v'_z \neq 0$  AND  $s_z v'_z \geq 0$  AND  $s_z v_z \geq 0$   
IMPLIES

IF  $v_z = 0$  THEN

$$\text{break\_sym}(\mathbf{s})(v'_z) > 0$$

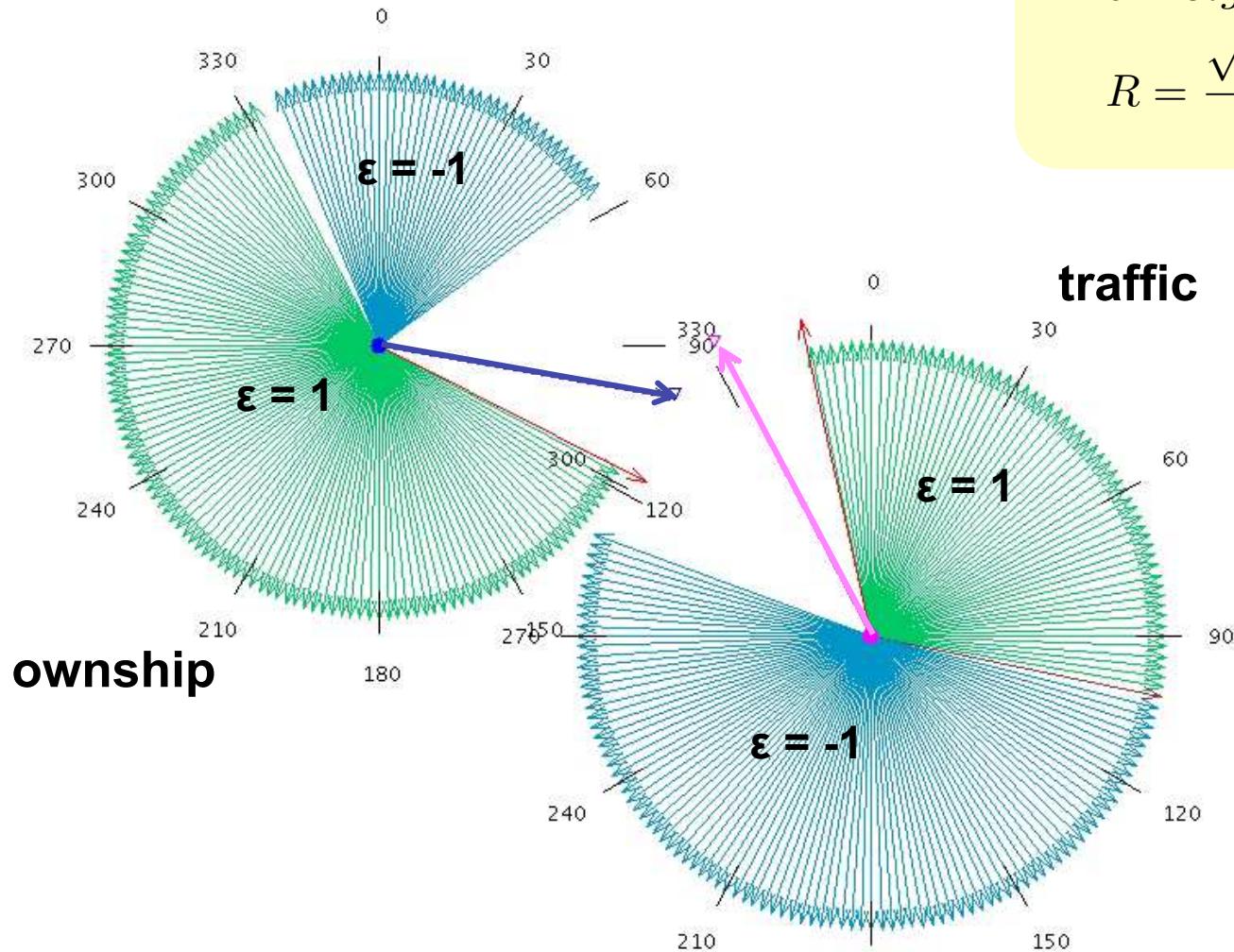
ELSE

$$\text{sign}(v_z) v'_z \geq 0$$



# Horizontal Criterion

$$(\mathbf{s} \cdot \mathbf{v}) \geq \epsilon R(\mathbf{s}^\perp \cdot \mathbf{v})$$



where,

$$\epsilon = \text{sign}(\mathbf{s}^\perp \cdot \mathbf{v})$$

$$R = \frac{\sqrt{\mathbf{s}^2 - D^2}}{D}$$



# Outline

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# Summary

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- Multiple algorithms and one criteria solves **practical** problems
  - Specialized algorithms for different aircraft performance envelopes
  - Algorithms can evolve
    - » don't have to upgrade the fleet at one time
  - Different algorithms from different vendors
    - » Different avionics suppliers
    - » Customize algorithms for different airlines
    - » International vendors
  - No **costly** NxN verification
- All coordinated solutions are really proposing a criteria
  - Complexity of criteria: “use my algorithm” vs. equations